

It has just been discovered that beer was a popular drink among the ancient Egyptians. An exchange says that the mystery of the pyramids is at last disclosed, that they were probably beer vaults.

Mr. CARLISE thinks that the battle for tariff reform is almost won. His opinion on this point will be very encouraging to reformers, for it is known that he is accustomed to say just what he thinks and no more. There should be no hesitation when the enemy falters. The friends of tariff reform should not abate their efforts on the eve of victory.

It has been said that the whole inter-State commerce dispute is resolved into the question whether the horse that carries, or the man who owns the load, shall control the direction in which it shall be sent to market, and the share of it which the horse may eat and which the owner may sell. There are casuists who think that everything should be left to the discretion of the horse.

The officers of the Treasury Department met a meeting a few days ago, with Assistant Secretary Thompson in the chair, for the purpose of deciding on a form of testimonial to ex-Secretary Manning. It was decided to select some suitable article for presentation to Mr. Manning upon his return to this country at a cost not to exceed \$1,200. He will no doubt receive the same very gratefully as a pleasant reminder of the high esteem in which he is held by the subordinates of the Treasury Department.

"We propose," said Henry George in a recent speech, "to abolish poverty, to tear it up by the roots and open free employment for every man and woman; and in doing this we propose to disturb no man's property." When this has been accomplished it will fairly eclipse all of the magnificent feats of the present century, and there will be no end to the men, women and children who will "whoop up" George. The old scheme has already cast an infinite amount of perspiration and still the poor are with us. If George can work the problem out in conformity with the conditions that he lays down, by all means let him get at it.

It is a well known fact all over the world that the American people will go in head and ears for a sensation. They have always had a peculiar fondness for the marvelous. The disinterment of old man Peter Ney in North Carolina a few days ago furnishes a good illustration. There is absolutely no hope of tracing a resemblance to say nothing about establishing identity—between him and the great Marshal. Mr. Napoleon Ney, grandson of Marshal Ney, said, during his visit to this country last autumn, that at the disinterment of the remains of his illustrious relative, the coffin was opened and the bullet-hole was found in the skull exactly where the record said one of the fatal wounds was received at the execution.

It may be assumed with entire safety that Lord Wolsey is better acquainted with Mr. Davis now than he was at the time of writing his recent article on Gen. Lee. He is perhaps also better acquainted with the facts that he presumed to recite in the course of his narrative. He certainly made many of his statements off-hand, but he hardly fell into the same error a second time. He owes the man he tried to disparage a great deal more than he will ever be inclined to acknowledge. It is evident that it never occurred to his Lordship that Mr. Davis will be accorded a hearing all over the world, among friends and foes, whenever he has anything to say. A not unimportant circumstance, too, is his style of speaking. There are several ways of speaking and writing the same language, and Gen. Wolsey is no doubt now of the opinion that for plain "Mr. Davis" his adversary illustrates the fact in a marvelous manner.

#### Charleston and the Railroads.

The people of Charleston have found out at last that the best thing that can happen for Charleston is to have the inter-State commerce bill enforced. At a recent meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Henry T. Williams, the vice-president of that body, asked the attention of the members to the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of three United States railroad commissioners, asking for the immediate enforcement of the inter-State commerce bill, be appointed to that end.

In speaking to his resolution, Mr. Williams said:

"We every support this Act of Congress comes as a balance restorer of the trade of its legitimate territory, not disorganizing but rearranging upon normal and natural bases the business which has been forced through channels and outlets determined upon to suit private and speculative ventures and without regard to the cheapness of cost or rapidity of delivery possible by routes not included in the property of the controlling syndicate."

"It is difficult to cause the public to realize that the present channels of railroad distribution are neither normal nor natural, but that they are the result of private arrangement, based upon the intention to make certain lines pay the owners without regard to the general public interests. No proof has yet been offered to show that the enforcement of the inter-State Act will increase the cost of service to either the public or the railroads, therefore the question is simply the redistribution of rates upon a basis in conformity with the provisions of the Act."

"Fear of loss seems to have filled

the minds of many here, simply upon the dread of change, a fear that would appear natural if this was a favored port with strong lines discriminating in our favor."

The resolution was passed, and a committee appointed to present a petition to the commission. The action of the Chamber was not based upon the high moral principle, "Let us be just and fear not." Still the Chamber is unequivocally committed to the proposition that the law should be enforced.

#### A Piece of Confession and Avoidance.

The Winnsboro merchants have sent a memorial to the inter-State commerce commission, asking that the new law be rigidly enforced. Columbia occupies a prominent place in the thoughts of the memorialists, as may be gathered from the following paragraph of their petition:

"The petitioners would respectfully submit that not the least of the evils engendered by the conduct of the railroads in the premises is that which flows from a blind interference with the great law of competition in commerce, to wit: the law that under a normal state of affairs, for example, the merchants of Winnsboro and other points contiguous to Columbia, buying their goods in the great markets of the country, would compete with the merchants of Columbia; that whereas, as a result of the first law, an unequal tribute, and then leave the consumer to the mercy of the merchant of the favored places."

The trouble is, that the consumers are not excited much. They find it very easy to come or send to Columbia to buy their goods. They find here not only better prices, but better service to choose from, and enjoy other advantages besides. Prices have always been lower here than in towns to which the memorialists refer. One reason is that the merchants here have been content with smaller profits, even where goods are sold on credit. If reports be true, some merchants not far from Winnsboro could have knocked off from their profits the extra freight they paid, and yet have had left a handsome margin. We don't know; but there are suspicions that the Winnsboro merchants—that is, some of them—have slain the goose that laid the golden eggs—Columbia Record.

The Record is an able and enterprising journal, keenly alive to the interests of Columbia. Its defense of the railroads and their beneficiaries may be taken as the best that can be made.

But we are constrained to remark that the reasoning of our contemporary "hovers on the verge of absurdity if it does not founder in that logical limbo."

It will be observed that the Record does not traverse the facts set out in the memorial of the merchants of Winnsboro, nor does it assail the reasoning of the petitioners. But it puts in what the lawyers call "a plea of confession and avoidance." Our contemporary seems to think that it has answered the whole matter in the simple affirmation that "the consumers are not excited much."

We recollect to have heard once that there was an unrepentant thief who died on the cross. It was not stated whether there were any persons in that day and generation who suffered from his depredations. Now, however, justified in believing that there were such, and that the question as to whether they were or were not "excited much" was immaterial to the guilt or innocence of that historical character of unsavory record. The peculiar infraction of the law for which he suffered does not necessarily involve an issue of popular excitement. Maybe, however, the thief reasoned after the manner of our contemporary, and refused to repent because the people were not "excited much."

The claim of the Record that "prices have always been lower here than in the towns to which the memorialists refer," is likewise a sham defence. Admitting, for the sake of argument, that the proposition of the Record is true, and still the force of our criticism is unimpaired. Our contemporary must not only show that "prices are lower here than in the towns to which the memorialists refer," but it must show that they are as low as they would be under full restrictions removed and full play given to the law of competition. This is what the Record must show if it would answer beforehand the question which the consumers although "not excited much" are liable to propound at any time.

The disclosure of the Record that the merchants of Columbia have been content with "small profits," and its insinuation that the merchants of Winnsboro have not made the most of their hard situation suggests the pious prayer of the Pharisee which assumed that omniscience might be hoodwinked, even the consumer though not "excited much" will hardly be misled by these statements, so inconsistent with the ordinary experience of men in the Record wait until the law is enforced and all communities placed upon an equal footing. Then lay on, McDuff, etc. If Columbia can't "survive in the struggle for existence" it will have to suffer as Bagdad and Babylon have suffered. The current of civilization moves on in sublime contempt of municipalities.

#### A Lucky California Merchant.

Two portions of a \$20,000 lottery prize won here. One of them it happened number 65,521 drew the first capital prize of \$10,000 in the March drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery. Joseph J. McNamee, a resident of San Francisco, Cal., drew the prize for one-tenth of that amount and received his money through the London, Paris and American Bank of this city. His name is well known here and in San Diego and Valparaiso, where they have stores. Another holder of a one-tenth ticket received his \$1,000 through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank. The ticket was not transpired—San Francisco (Cal.) Call, April 6.

#### McNamee's Hepatic Panacea.

Is the very best medicine offered for sale for the cure of Constipation, Indigestion, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache. Prescribed by all the leading physicians as the greatest remedy for the above ailments. Gentle and effective in its action, pleasant to take, does not purge or grip. Never failing to promptly benefit delicate persons. One trial will convince. If not benefited money will be refunded. Only 50 cents a bottle. McNamee, Brice & Ketchin.

#### THE GRAND TRUNK LINE.

Messrs. Editors: Among all the enterprises inaugurated in the county of Fairfield, none are so important to the future development of the county as the grand trunk line railroad line from Camack, Ga., to Wadesboro, N. C. If you were to take the map and trace the line of the proposed route of this road, you will see that it is destined sooner or later to link the two in one. All are agreed that this road should be built, but disagree as to the mode of raising the means to the end.

The only practicable and equitable way is by a tax levy. The burden will then be equalized and rest gently upon the shoulders of all alike. To attempt to construct it in any other way is utterly absurd. I am personally and personally in my own mind that if the question is agitated and properly managed, all will glide into the stream and present little if any opposition.

A great deal has been written of late upon the unrighteousness of a law that will allow a tax to be levied upon the people. I believe that this act of our legislators was laid in wisdom and that it will tend to increase the resources of the county.

Is it not the duty of one and all to devise the means and apply the remedy that will increase values and give life to the people? I am as thoroughly convinced in my own mind that the construction of this road will tend to the development of the county as I am convinced that the golden moment in the history of Fairfield, and it will not do to content ourselves within ourselves and put forth no effort in the great problem now before us. We are not called upon to furnish all the gold that is necessary to forge this link, but only a part of it. We should at once take in the situation and eagerly embrace the opportunity and push the matter to a successful termination.

#### ITEMS FROM WESTERN YORK.

Messrs. Editors: Once more I will endeavor to send you a few items from this section, although times are very dull and news uncommonly scarce. Each one is so busy that he scarcely knows what his next-door neighbor is doing. Nothing has transpired to disturb the quietude of the community since the lynching.

The majority of the farmers have finished planting cotton, and at an early day will be ready to enter the corn-fields in the subjugation of "General Green," should he make his appearance as early this spring as he generally does. The "Means" grass appears to be very unmanageable in this soil during the summer. Just here let me remark that the "Means" grass has been struggling with that grass several summers—although I will not substantiate the truthfulness of the assertion. While speaking of the rapidity of the growth of some of the plants belonging to the vegetable kingdom, he remarked: "The Means grass grows faster than anything else; that one day last summer he left his hoe in the middle of a cotton row at twelve o'clock when he went to his dinner. After dinner he returned to his work, and his astonishment could not decide which half of the row was worked in the forenoon."

Wheat is looking well, and some say the prospect for a good crop is fine. Oats are not so good, but they began to have a yellow cast, but since the rain, which fell the first of last week, they have a better color.

Gardens are looking only tolerably well, I suppose the cause may be attributed to a late spring.

The late heavy frosts killed most of the peaches in this section. A few scattered ones remained, consequently peaches will be scarce during the summer.

Another mad dog was killed in the neighborhood one day last week. Our community was visited a short time ago by lightning rod agents, who, notwithstanding the scarcity of money, craved to add several residences.

Work has been commenced on the new railroad near Hickory Grove. About three weeks since, a young man, who lives about twelve miles below here on the river, was in the neighborhood of the river, and thinking that a quietly gliding down the river in a bateau was more pleasant than tramping, so he decided to borrow one belonging to Mr. Joe Mitchell without seeing him. He was arrested and carried off to jail. Blair, Trial Judge on Saturday. A compromise was effected, and he is of the opinion that the way of the boatman is hard as well as the way of the transgressor.

There have been a great many shades caught this season at Ninety-nine Island in Broad River. Some of the boys are enjoying trout fishing. Some days half a dozen anglers could be seen wending their way to the river with hook and line, hoping to return heavily laden with the fishy tribe.

Work was successful, while others only returned with their patience exhausted, but with a firm resolution and determination that they would leave their share of the sport for the remainder of the trout season to be enjoyed by others, who are more successful. I speak from experience, not from observation.

Mr. Wm. E. Good, who was sent to the lunatic asylum a short time ago, returned to his family last week.

There is more sickness this spring than generally. Several families are suffering. Mortality greater. More so.

#### PETITION OF CITIZENS

To the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

SOUTH CAROLINA,  
COUNTY OF FAIRFIELD.

To the Honorable the Inter-State Commerce Commission:

The petition of your petitioners would respectfully show:

1. That your petitioners are citizens of the town of Winnsboro, of the County and State aforesaid, in mass meeting assembled.
2. That said town contains about seventeen hundred inhabitants, and situated about thirty-five miles north of Columbia and about seventy miles south of Charlotte, and on the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad.
3. That said town has no competing railroad line, and all freights shipped to and from said point are shipped over the said Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad.
4. That the said corporation in the prosecution of its calling, as a common carrier, has practiced against us for the past twenty-five years a merciless system of unjust discriminations in freight charges, which has disheartened our people, paralyzed the industrial energies of our community, driven our trade into other and unnatural channels.
5. That it is believed by your petitioners that discriminations have been made in the carrying of the mail, and from this point from the most indispensable of the necessities of life to the most insignificant article of

trade. And your petitioners would respectfully submit herewith a few examples and references for the consideration of your honorable Commission:

**COTTON.**  
The freight on cotton from Winnsboro to New York to Philadelphia is 70 cents per cwt. on an average. The freight from Columbia over the same line to the same points and thirty miles further is 50 cents per cwt. or \$2.25 per bale of 450 pounds.

**SUGAR.**  
The freight on sugar from New York to Winnsboro is 40 cents per cwt.; to Augusta, over the same line and one hundred and twenty-four miles further, it is only 18 cents. [See "How to Ship," pp. 34 and 7.]

**BAGGING AND TIES.**  
The freight on cotton ties from New York to Winnsboro is 40 cents per cwt.; to Augusta, over the same line and one hundred and twenty-four miles further, it is only 18 cents. [See "How to Ship," pp. 34 and 7.]

**MEAL.**  
The freight on meal from Lynchburg, Va., to Winnsboro is 25 cents per cwt.; to Augusta, over the same line and thirty miles further, it is only 16 cents per cwt. Upon the meal shipped to this place during the year these amounts to \$1,500.

[Note: The rates over this line to Augusta and to Columbia are the same when not otherwise stated.]

6. That it has been carefully estimated by your petitioners that the people of Fairfield by reason of such unjust discriminations are forced to pay annually an indirect tax of fifty thousand dollars to the railroads—more than is paid upon the same quantity of like goods by the adjoining County of Richland, in which Columbia is situated. That the weight of this tax becomes appreciable when it is stated that the entire tax paid by this county does not exceed \$2,000.

7. That these abuses have been carried to such extent that merchants doing business in this town have found it necessary to transport their merchandise shipped by this place to Columbia and then re-shipped back to Winnsboro, paying the local rates on the last shipment; that a car-load of live stock may be shipped from Atlanta, Ga., to Winnsboro, at a total cost of seventy-four dollars; whereas, the freight from Atlanta to Winnsboro, direct, and over the same line and the shorter haul by one hundred and forty miles, is \$1,500.

8. That your petitioners are informed and believe that like discriminations, to those herein referred to, are practiced everywhere by the railroads throughout the country against communities situated as theirs.

9. That your petitioners would respectfully submit that the burden of the evils engendered by the conduct of the railroads in the premises is that which flows from a blind interference with the great law of competition in the commercial world; that under a normal state of affairs, the merchants of Winnsboro and other points contiguous to Columbia, buying their goods in the great markets of the country, would compete with the merchants of Columbia; that such competition would have the sure effect of giving the consumer the benefit of a part of the burden of the necessities of life at the lowest possible prices; that, whereas, as it is, the railroads first levy an unequal tribute, and then leave the consumer to the mercy of the merchant of the favored places.

10. That against the evil practices hereinbefore referred to, so inconsistent with the genius of our free institutions, your petitioners have appealed to the railroads for relief and the appeal has been refused. That your petitioners have invoked the authority of the State Government, but this from the limitation of its sphere of action has been powerless to solve the difficulty.

Wherefore, your petitioners pray that the law of the nation which has just been enacted for the removal of the crying evil, the administration of which is entrusted to your honorable Commission, be enforced to the end that your petitioners in common with all of the citizens of the Republic may be restored to the enjoyment of that principle of equality which is the common heritage of Americans, and which is guaranteed to them in the Constitution of the United States.

G. H. McMASTER, President.  
E. B. RAGSDALE, Secretary.

McMaster's Sure Cure  
for Coughs, Colds,  
Sore Throats, Bronchitis,  
And all diseases of the pulmonary organs.  
Try it. McMaster, Brice & Ketchin.

**In the Spring Time, Gentle Annie.**  
The young man's idea, naturally true to things of love, but gentle Annie, with our changeable climate the bile soon begins to accumulate, and where love was what made the young man happy before, it is now the cause of his misery.

WANT MADE, to do it this time. It will remove all excessive bile from the system, and the young man will be happy again.

Try H. H. P. for Constipation, Sick Headache or Biliousness. It acts like a charm, and will cost you but 20 cents.

McMASTER, BRICE & KETCHIN, Druggists.

**JNO. S. REYNOLDS,**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
COMMERCIAL BANK BUILDING,  
COLUMBIA, S. C.

Prompt attention given to the transaction of business in the State and Federal Courts of South Carolina.

**WIDE AWAKE.**  
"TAKE CARE OF YOUR CENTS."  
The dollar will take care of itself, if we have been told, and the only house in town that practices exact change. No money is carried over to the next day. New Idea Prices (small profits). The old cents belong just to the customer. We pay it. One hundred cents saved will pay 125 boxes of NEW & BETTER.

J. M. DEATY & BRO.

#### WHAT KILLS AMERICANS.

Fast Living—Excessive Eating—Hard Drinking—Poor Nutrition—Social and Political Antagonisms—Violent Passions—The Cause for Many.

The alarming disease of this country is not a debility and prostration. It goes under many names, but it is essentially the same complaint. Hospitals and private institutions for nervous patients are crowded. The average of life in the United States is decreasing every year. Sudden deaths from nervous collapse among our business, professional and public men are so frequent as scarcely to excite remark. The majority of suicides, committed without apparent reason, or under so-called "depression of spirits," are really prompted by nervous prostration, which is a fruitful source of insanity and crime with all their grief and horror.

These facts are startling. They threaten the very life of the nation. They assail the springs of its power and prosperity. They wreck manhood's strength and woman's usefulness and beauty. Every one should know the causes. What are they? The answer is easy and terribly plain: Our vicious personal habits; our careless and lawless eating and drinking; the intense mental and physical strain arising from our mad race after money, position and influence; the fears and struggles of poverty; the use of narcotics and stimulants; our fashion of turning day into night and night into day; and, briefly, our desperate willingness to pay any price for an hour's pleasure or success. So we burn life's candle at both ends and fill the lunatic asylums and the graveyards.

The disease from which we suffer and die, is in plain English, *Nervous Dyspepsia*, as it is seated in the Nerves and in the organs of Digestion, Assimilation and Nutrition. Healthy digestion being impeded or destroyed, the whole body, nerves included, is literally starved; even when there is no emaciation to tell the sad story.

Nervous prostration sends out its warnings:—headache in the morning; a persistent dull heaviness or aching at the base of the brain; wakefulness; loss of appetite; disgust with food; loss of mental energy and interest in ordinary duties and business; restlessness and anxiety without any assignable

reason; eructations, bad breath; foul mucus on the teeth; occasional giddiness; palpitation of the heart; salowness of the skin; coated tongue and gradual failure of strength and ambition.

The remedy is a total abandonment of the habits and customs which cause the disease in each individual case, and the use of *Shaker Extract of Roots* (Seigel's Syrup) to cure the mischief already done. This great remedy, prepared by the Shaker Community of Mt. Lebanon, N. Y., is especially adapted to eradicate Nervous Dyspepsia. To do this it acts directly and gently but powerfully upon the disordered stomach, liver and kidneys, restoring their tone and vigor, promoting the secretion of bile, expelling waste matters from the system, and purifying the blood.

Upon the nervous system *Shaker Extract of Roots* (Seigel's Syrup) acts as a safe and wholesome anodyne without the slightest narcotic effect, and then leaves the nerves to regain their natural tone and strength through its wonderful influence upon the function of nutrition.

It is safe to say more nervous dyspepsias have been restored by it from the depths of misery to a fresh enjoyment of life and labor than by any or all other forms of treatment combined.

#### INFANT'S FOOD.

I have what I believe the best FOOD so far ever produced for Motherless and Invalid Children. It is a good substitute for the Mother's Milk, and suitable for all cases requiring easily digested food.

**ALSO,**  
**HYSON TEA.** Three qualities, which can be sold at prices to suit any one. At the Drug Store of

**W. E. AIKEN.**

#### DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

THE undersigned having dissolved by mutual agreement the partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of R. H. JENNINGS & CO. hereby give notice to parties indebted to said firm that they can settle without any such indebtedness at any time on or before the 15th of October next. After that date their notes, accounts and other evidences of indebtedness will be put into the hands of an attorney for collection.

January 6, 1887  
Jan 25/87  
R. H. JENNINGS,  
C. E. LEITNER

#### UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!

OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000.

**L.S.L.**  
Louisiana State Lottery Company.  
Incorporated by the Legislature in 1853, for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1873, by an overwhelming popular vote.

Its Grand Scheme of Drawings takes place Monthly, and the Grand Semi-Annual Drawings, regularly every six months (June and December).

"We hereby certify that we endorse the arrangements for the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings throughout the State, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with the facsimile of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

*St. Louis*  
Commissioners.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers have all Price drawn in the Louisiana State Lottery which may be presented at our counters.

J. H. GILESBY, Pres. Louisiana Nat. Bk.  
FREDERICK S. SMITH, Pres. State Nat. Bk.  
A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat. Bk.  
CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bk.

Grand Semi-Annual Drawing,  
In the Academy of Music, New Orleans,  
Tuesday, June 14, 1887.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000.

100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars Each.  
Halves \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1.

LIST OF PRIZES:  
1 PRIZE OF \$200,000 is.....\$200,000  
1 PRIZE OF \$50,000 is.....50,000  
1 PRIZE OF \$25,000 is.....25,000  
1 PRIZE OF \$10,000 is.....10,000  
5 PRIZES OF \$5,000 are.....25,000  
25 PRIZES OF \$1,000 are.....25,000  
100 PRIZES OF \$500 are.....50,000  
200 PRIZES OF \$250 are.....50,000  
500 PRIZES OF \$100 are.....50,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES:  
100 Prizes of \$500 approximating to \$50,000  
100 Prizes of \$250 approximating to \$25,000  
100 Prizes of \$100 approximating to \$10,000  
500 Prizes of \$50 approximating to \$25,000

TERMINAL PRIZES:  
1,000 Prizes of \$100 decided by.....\$100,000  
1,000 Prizes of \$50 decided by.....50,000  
Prize are.....100,000

3,136 Prizes amounting to.....\$1,055,000

For Club Rates, or any further information, apply to the undersigned. Your hand-drawn must be distinct and signature plain. More your checking at a large bank bearing your full address.

POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (at our expense) addressed to:  
M. A. DAUPHIN,  
New Orleans, La.

or M. A. DAUPHIN,  
Washington, D. C.

Address Registered Letter to  
NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,  
New Orleans, La.

REMEMBER That the presence of Generals, Board and Early, whose names are prominent in the lottery, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity, that the chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly derive vast numbers will draw a prize.

Remember that the payment of all prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and that the chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly derive vast numbers will draw a prize.

South Carolina Railway Company.  
COMMENCING SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1887, at 4:00 A. M. Passenger Trains will run as follows, "Eastern time":  
TO AND FROM CHARLESTON.

Depart Columbia.....9:30 a. m. 11:33 p. m.  
Due Charleston.....11:00 a. m. 9:45 p. m.

WEST (DAILY: \*DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY).  
Depart Charleston.....7:15 a. m. 5:10 p. m.  
Due Columbia.....10:35 a. m. 9:55 p. m.

TO AND FROM CAMDEN.  
EAST (DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY).  
Depart Columbia.....9:30 a. m. 11:33 p. m.  
Due Camden.....7:30 a. m. 5:30 p. m.

WEST (DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY).  
Depart Camden.....12:55 p. m. 7:42 p. m.  
Due Columbia.....10:35 a. m. 9:55 p. m.

TO AND FROM AUGUSTA.  
EAST (DAILY: \*DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY).  
Depart Columbia.....9:30 a. m. 11:33 p. m.  
Due Augusta.....11:30 a. m. 10:25 p. m.

WEST (DAILY: \*DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY).  
Depart Augusta.....10:10 a. m. 11:40 p. m.  
Due Columbia.....10:35 a. m. 9:55 p. m.

CONNECTIONS.  
Made at Union Depot, Columbia, with Columbia & Greenville Railroad by train arriving at 10:35 A. M. and departing at 5:33 P. M. Also, with C. & A. Railroad by same train to and from all points on both roads.

Passengers take Breakfast and Supper at Branchville.

At Pregratts and from all points on Eastern Railway to At Charleston, via steamers for New York, Jacksonville and points on St. John's River on Tuesdays and Saturdays with Charleston and Savannah Railroad, to and from Savannah and points in Florida daily.

At Augusta with Georgia and Central Railroads to and from all points West and South, at Jacksonville to and from points on Barrow Railroad. Through tickets can be purchased to all points South and West applying to the Ticket Agent.

UNION DEPOT, Agent, Columbia, S. C.  
JOHN B. PECK, General Manager.  
D. C. ALLEN, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agt., Charleston, S. C.

#### More New Arrivals.

RECEIVED.  
SUGARS AND COFFEES.

CORNED, ROAST  
AND  
CHIPPED BEEF.

CHOICE SALMON.